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NEW MEXICO MOST MODERN OF ALL SHIPS

FIRST CAPITAL SHIP OF ANY NATION TO BE DRIVEN ENTIRELY BY ELECTRICITY

CONTAINS OVER 300 MOTORS

28,000 Horsepower, Carries Crew of 1200 Men, Fuel Oil Capacity of One Million Gallons

San Francisco, Sept. 10.—It is fitting that the super-dreadnaught New Mexico probably the most modern of all battleships and the first capital ship of any nation to be operated entirely by electricity, should have been selected as the flagship of the Pacific fleet now on the Pacific coast.

By many the New Mexico has been referred to as the only 100 per cent electric ship, for there is hardly a device on board which does not operate electrically.

Here are some of the interesting electrical facts:

The New Mexico is propelled by four huge General Electric motors each direct-connected to four propeller shafts, the motors having a combined capacity of 28,000 horsepower, or sufficient power to supply light and power to a city of nearly 100,000 population. Each motor is 12 feet in diameter.

The four motors are operated by current obtained from two turbo-generators each producing 14,000 h. p. This power plant consists of two Curtis steam turbines and two electric generators obtaining steam from nine boilers located in three separate and watertight compartments. Steam under a pressure of 250 pounds to the square inch is produced by the boiler.

It has been estimated that there are 300 motors on the New Mexico.

The large calibre guns of the New Mexico are fired by electricity; ammunition is hoisted from the magazines by electric motors and some of the guns are loaded by electricity.

The ponderous rudder is moved into any desired position by the simple turn of a controller on the navigation bridge, which sets in motion machinery in the hold of the vessel for this purpose. There are several steering stations located in various parts of the ship where this operation may be performed in case one station should be disabled. In all, there are five different ways of steering the New Mexico, one of which is the hand method, which requires the exertions of six men.

The New Mexico was built at the Brooklyn navy yards and launched in the summer of 1917.

She is 624 feet in over-all.

She weight (displaces) 32,000 tons.

She draws 30 feet of water.

She is 97 feet 4 1/2 inches broad, measuring at the waterline.

At full speed she can make slightly in excess of 21 knots an hour.

She generates 28,000 horsepower for propulsion.

Her crew numbers nearly 1200 men.

She burns oil instead of coal as fuel and has a total fuel capacity of 1,000,000 gallons.

WOOD TAKES ISSUE WITH THE WAR DEPARTMENT

Washington, Sept. 10.—Major General Leonard Wood today took a flat issue with the war department recommendation. He told the senate committee that there was no justification for maintaining a regular army of over 350,000 men. The war department wants 500,000 men in the standing army.

L. R. KEELEY FACES SERIOUS CHARGES

Secretary Bar Association After Man Who Persuaded Olcott to Investigate Accident Commission

Salem, Ore., Sept. 10.—On the grounds that Lee Roy Keeley, Portland attorney, is guilty of misconduct in his profession and private life, Albert B. Ridgway, secretary of the Oregon Bar Association, has filed a petition in the supreme court, in which he offers strenuous objection to Mr. Keeley being admitted to practice law in Oregon. Copies of the protest were sent to Mr. Keeley today and he probably will be granted a hearing before the supreme court within the next two or three weeks.

The petition filed by Mr. Ridgway charges that in March, 1918, while evidence was being taken in the case brought by Mrs. Evalyn Irwin Keeley to obtain a decree of divorce in the superior court of Los Angeles county, Cal., Keeley admitted that he had written an improper letter to his wife. Improper relations between another woman and Keeley also are charged.

It is further alleged by Mr. Ridgway that Keeley and Eugene Webb, while living in Los Angeles, remained in an apartment house all night with two women; that on December 1, 1915, and March 4, 1916, while acting as attorney for Samuel P. Baines in the United States land office, at Washington, D. C., Keeley accepted employment of Courtright Hite to defeat the claims of Mr. Baines. Other charges are made.

Keeley is the man who entered into a contract with Mrs. Edna Crawford Dibbern, formerly of Grants Pass, and attempted to collect 40 per cent of an award made her by the state industrial accident commission of Oregon, for the death of her husband, who was killed while employed in a Portland shipyard.

Keeley later filed charges with Governor Olcott against the industrial accident commission, asking that the award made Mrs. Dibbern be investigated and it was through the agitation stated by Keeley that the governor appointed a committee to conduct an investigation of the work of the commission. The committee has not yet made a report.

BOSTON "COPS" STRIKE, TROOPS ARE CALLED OUT

Boston, Mass., Sept. 10.—Lawlessness here is rampant. Private citizens are left on their own resources, as there is no adequate police protection since the police struck late yesterday and the situation is like anarchy.

Governor Coolidge has been asked for additional troops, which are now on their way to Boston.

Boston, Sept. 10.—A strike of firemen in this city is threatened. The president of the firemen's union said he believed the policemen's union should exist.

MARK REED OF SEATTLE DEFENDS GEN. DISQUE

Portland, Ore., Sept. 10.—Defending the Disque administration, Mark E. Reed, Seattle member of the spruce corporation, declared that the general was justified in building the north and south coast railroads in Lincoln county, the Toledo mill, also the Clallam county railroad in Washington. He said that acquiring the Blodgett tract after the armistice had been signed, gave value to the road built to it. Furthermore, the spruce corporation was morally obliged to buy it.

Congressman Lea had Reed called to testify.

GREAT MINDS DIFFER ON THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Wilson Says to Reject it Will "Break the Heart of Mankind, and There Will Be No Peace"—Senate Committee Says "It Will Breed Wars, Not Peace"

Blair, N. D., Sept. 10.—President Wilson told an audience here today that the issues involved in his speech-making tour for the treaty was a "question of war or peace." He said the only way peace could be maintained was by such a concert of nations as proposed in the league of nations. Should the movement fail, the heart of mankind would be overwhelmed with despair, which would result in chaos.

"Men in despair don't conduct governments, they destroy them," said the president. "If we stay out or qualify our acceptance in any way, then the world will say there can be no peace."

Washington, Sept. 10.—The foreign relations committee has formally reported the German peace treaty in the majority report, characterizing the league of nations not as a league, but as an alliance "which will breed wars instead of securing peace."

All the republicans except McCumber of North Dakota, on the committee, subscribed to the report. There are 45 amendments and four reservations recommended.

Washington, Sept. 10.—President Wilson has been asked by representatives of the steel workers' union for a more definite statement as to the possibility of an early conference with heads of the United States Steel corporation. Conditions are reported steadily growing worse, and the leaders will be unable to restrain the men much longer.

Washington, Sept. 10.—The steel workers have decided to recommend a strike on September 22, unless an agreement has been reached.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 10.—Three republican senators, Hiram Johnson, Borah and Medill McCormick, have begun a campaign answering President Wilson's speech. Senator Johnson said the president's "report to his fellow countrymen" had apparently degenerated into a rather "intemperate, harsh criticism."

WORK COMMENCING ON NORTH END COAST ROAD

A. D. McBride and wife of San Francisco were in the city today, having arrived from Crescent City last night. Mr. McBride is of the firm of Palmer & McBride, who have a \$200,000 contract of road grading in Del Norte county.

This contract is for 7 1/2 miles beginning at "Ragged hill," about four miles south of Crescent City, where the road begins to ascend from the beach, and continues south. The new road when completed will eliminate several miles of corduroy through the redwoods. It is estimated that the grading will require the moving of 250,000 yards of material and will require at least 300 working days.

The work will be commenced at about the middle of the contract and extending both north and south. A 40-ton steam shovel was sent knocked down from San Francisco to Crescent City by boat and is now on the ground ready to begin operations today. Another steam shovel will be in operation soon. This is one of the heaviest pieces of grading in California.

PICKETT SAW MILL AND POSTOFFICE BURNED

Word was received here today that the J. R. Pickett sawmill and postoffice at Azalea, were destroyed by fire Monday night. Azalea is on Cow creek, 15 miles above Glendale. Mr. Pickett conducts the postoffice, it occupying a part of one of the buildings at the mill. The loss is estimated at \$8,000. The cause of the fire was not learned. The Pickett mill was a small one, but of modern type, and considerable lumber has been sawed there during the past few months. The yard being well stocked with lumber when the fire occurred.

PERSHING HEADS PARADE

New York, Sept. 10.—Headed by General Pershing, the First Division of regulars paraded the streets here today. Twenty-five thousand soldiers marched in the parade.

HONDURAS IN GRIP OF BIG REBELLION

Rebels Capture Several Cities and Force President to Place His Power in Hands of Cabinet

Washington, Sept. 10.—Ceiba, on the north coast of Honduras, has been captured by revolutionists opposing President Bertrand, who has placed the presidential powers in the hands of the cabinet.

The rebels are reported to be within a few miles of Tegucigalpa, the Hondurian capital, and there is fighting in the city.

The principal ports on the north coast, Lacaiba, Tela, Omoa, and probably Puerto Cortez, have fallen in the hands of the rebels, resistance having been formal.

The Americans at Lacaiba have appealed for protection. The U. S. S. Cleveland has been ordered there.

Honduras is one of the Central American states, bordering on the Caribbean sea, and has a population of over half a million people.

AUSTRIA SIGNS, BUT ROUMANIANS REFUSE

St. Germain, Sept. 10.—Dr. Karl Renner, head of the Austrian peace delegation, signed the treaty between the allied powers and the Austrian republic today. The Roumanian and Jugoslavian delegates did not sign the Austrian treaty, but are awaiting instructions from their governments. The supreme council has given them until Saturday to make known their intention. It is reported.

CARTER TAKEN TO LOS ANGELES TO FACE TRIAL

Medford, Ore., Sept. 10.—Detective Sergeant F. C. Beaumont, of Los Angeles, arrived in the city last night to take Willie E. Carter, the alleged auto thief and burglar, who would be jail breaker back to the California city to answer to a charge of burglary and several charges of grand larceny there. County Prosecutor Roberts decided to turn Carter, who is under indictment here for the burglary of the Medford Service station, over to the Los Angeles authorities, as he can be sent to the penitentiary for a longer time on the Los Angeles charges. Sergeant Beaumont left for Los Angeles this afternoon with his prisoner.

The sergeant's description of Carter's criminal career and of how he came to be shot about six weeks ago at Los Angeles while escaping from two officers from an auto while the latter was going about 50 miles an hour, is very entertaining.

Although Carter is only 20 years old he has spent the larger part of the past seven years in reform institutions and behind prison bars. He has been by far the most interesting criminal prisoner confined in Jackson county for years and his departure from the county jail, because of his shrewdness and daring, and attempts to escape is welcomed by Sheriff Terrill.

NEGRO, ACCUSED OF MURDER, IS BURNED

Athens, Georgia, Sept. 10.—Ode Cox, a negro, alleged murderer of a farmer's wife, was captured by a posse, taken to the scene of the crime. His body was riddled with bullets and burned at the stake. Several thousand people witnessed the mob's actions.

BLAMES LABOR FOR HIGH COST OF EXISTING

NEW YORK STATE GRANGE RAPS DINNERS BUCKET BRIGADES IN THE CITIES

MOST FARMS ARE MORTGAGED

Farmers Labor Long Hours at Inadequate Pay in Order That Others Might Live in Ease

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Officials of the New York State Grange, representing 125,000 farmers, in a statement issued here today placing responsibility for the high cost of living upon labor, declared that "an economic adjustment must be made if the world is to be fed and agriculture preserved." The indictment of all workers except those engaged in agricultural pursuits is made by Sherman J. Jowell and W. N. Giles, master and secretary, respectively of the grange, who allege that strikes have been an important factor in raising the price of food, clothing and shelter.

"The first factor in a happy life is three meals every day," says the statement. "The next is adequate clothing and housing to keep the body warm. The war has only hastened what every thinking agriculturist has seen for years as surely coming. Rural workers have not received the support and encouragement which the urban workers so easily obtained in the form of better schools, roads, churches, houses, shorter hours and higher wages for work under more favorable conditions. This had the result of steadily drawing from the country its population to an alarming degree. Now, instead of going into a study of our situation and developing a remedy, our laboring brothers of the city purpose to remedy our trouble by arbitrary measures without any real knowledge of the cost of producing the necessities of life.

"No class of Americans with red blood in their veins will stand being told they must labor long hours at inadequate pay in order that another class may have shorter hours and higher wages. Even the faithful farmer, who has always produced sufficient food for all, feels he has no laboring man of the city should find fault if he applies the same rule that his city brother has taught him.

"Why is it that over half our farms have mortgages on them, and that two-thirds are worked by renters? When a class of men demand a higher wage although their labor does not earn it, some one else must pay, and they become dishonest profiteers.

"We here challenge the city laborer to a cost accounting that all the world may see who earns his wage. Let there be an authoritative cost accounting of farm products and a wage scale for labor the base of which shall be its earning power.

"When wheat was \$1 a bushel, one bushel paid for a day's work. Wheat, by government fiat, is now \$2.26 a bushel, and it now requires from two to three bushels to pay labor for one day's work. Again when wool was 30 cents a pound, allowing four pounds for a suit of clothes, the farmer received for the product \$1.20. Figuring the cost of a suit of clothes at \$20, thirteen days labor at \$1.50 per day paid for a suit. Today wool is 65 cents a pound, four pounds bringing \$2.60, the amount received by the farmer. The same suit of clothing is now \$40 and the laborer can obtain a suit by these days of labor at \$5 per day. These comparisons will hold good with every farm product."

Portland, Ore., Sept. 10.—Secretary Daniels went to Astoria today, to go to Victoria, aboard the Arkansas.